Saturday Morning Physics - Accelerators

- Accelerators
- What's Up Now?
- What's Up Next?
- http://tdserver1.fnal.gov/Finley/040327_SMP_ONE.pdf

But First ...

- A little about me …
  - finley@fnal.gov
- A little about you …
  - Linda Spentzouris' Survey ...

Behind the ...

www.VH1.com

SHOW AIRS: WED 2/12 at 11pm CT

http://www.vh1.com/shows/dyn/behind_the_music/51330/episode.jhtml

Behind the ...

www.fnal.gov (not likely on www.VH1.com)

Fermilab Accelerators

SHOW AIRS: SAT 03/27 at 9am CT Your Host: David Finley

finley@fnal.gov

A little about me …
Behind the Scientist

- High School
  - St. Lawrence Seminary
  - Mt. Calvary, Wisconsin
- College: Purdue
  - Physics: BS, MS, PhD
- US Army Officer
  - 72-74 Washington DC
  - Harry Diamond Labs
- Research Associate (PhD)
  - High Energy Physics
  - SUNY Stony Brook NY
- Fermilab (4/1/81 to now)
  - Switchyard Beam Lines
  - Tevatron … Collider
  - Accelerator / Beams Division
  - Future Accelerator R&D
  - 1/20/01 First SMP Lecture
  - 12/02 MiniBooNE Experiment

http://www-boone.fnal.gov/

A little about you …
Professor Linda Spentzouris' Survey

- Y N: Been to Fermilab (before SMP)?
- Y N: Have studied physics?
- Y N: Have studied chemistry?
- Y N: Have studied biology?
- Y N: Planning a career in physics?
- Last two weeks (or ever)
  - Y N: Hear about particles?
  - Y N: Relativity?
  - Y N: Different Forces?
  - Y N: Know about accelerators?
- Y N: Use the web?
- Y N: Have email?

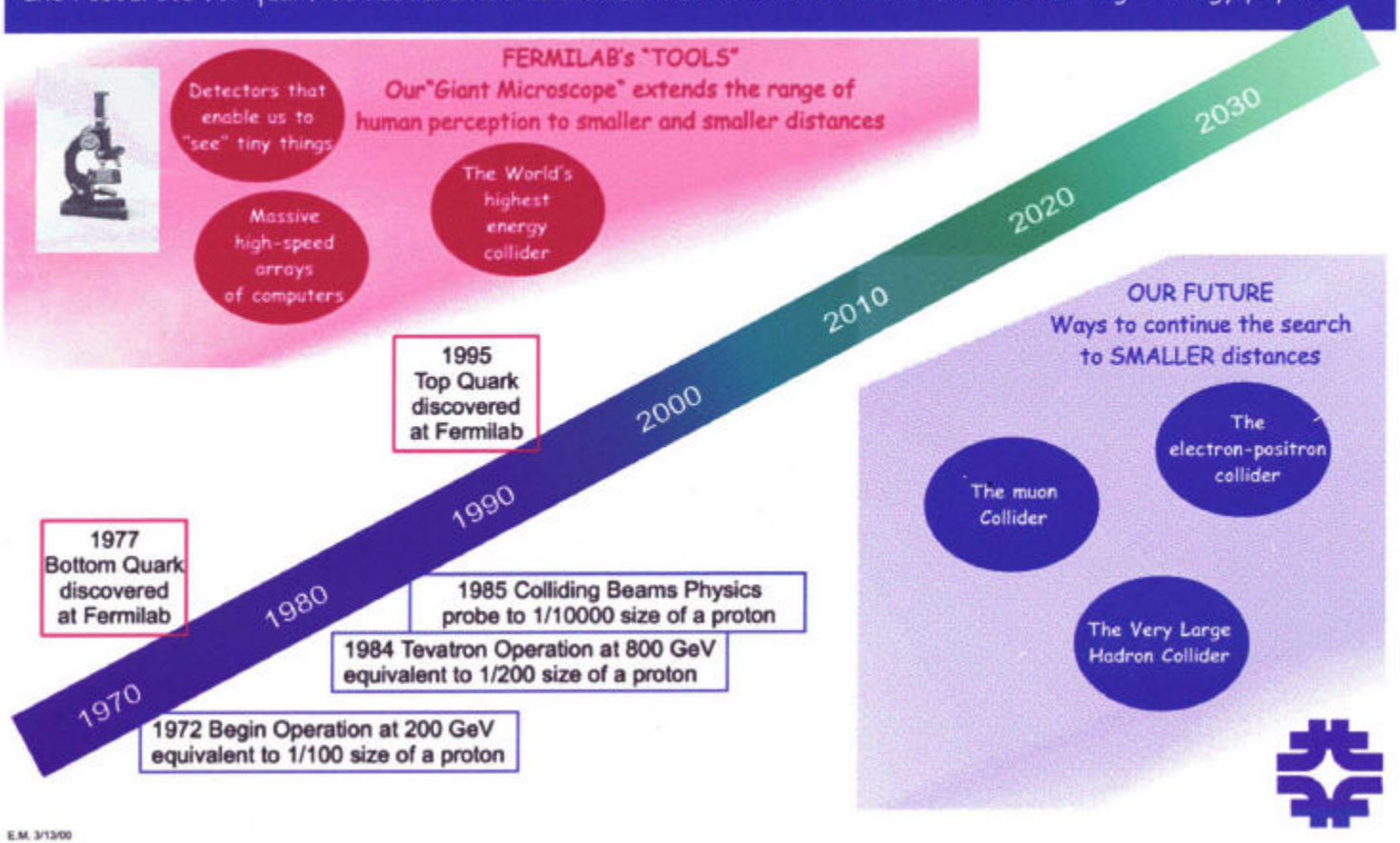
Courtesy L. Spentzouris
spentzouris@iit.edu

Accelerators

- Accelerators (Particle Accelerators)
  - today: particle beams for particle physics research
    - mostly use electrons and protons
    - and antiprotons and positrons, and mesons and neutrinos ...
  - not today: materials, medical, military, homeland security etc
- Why do this?
- Accelerator Basics

Science at Fermilab

Fermilab advances the understanding of the fundamental nature of matter and energy by providing leadership and resources for qualified researchers to conduct basic research at the frontiers of high-energy physics



Courtesy E. Malamud malamud@fnal.gov

References (based on Linda Spentzouris's List)

- David Griffiths

Introduction to Elementary Particles"
ISBN 0-471-60386-4

- Ernie Malamud

www-bd.fnal.gov/public/index.html
malamud@fnal.gov

- David Finley

finley@fnal.gov

- Particle Accelerator

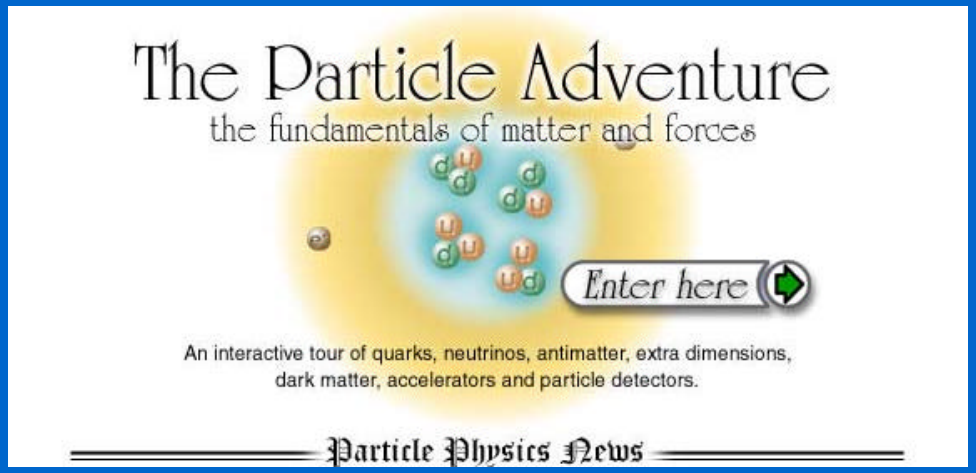
Encyclopedia of Science and Technology (McGraw-Hill)

- Feynman, Leighton, Sands

"The Feynman Lectures on Physics"
ISBN 0-201-02116-1

- Lawrence Berkeley National Lab

http://ParticleAdventure.org/



Accelerators - What are they good for?

- Why do this? This = “particle physics”
  - Q1: What’s it all made of?
  - Q2: How does it all behave?
  - Q3: How do particles come by their mass?
  - Q4: How is it that we see more matter than antimatter?

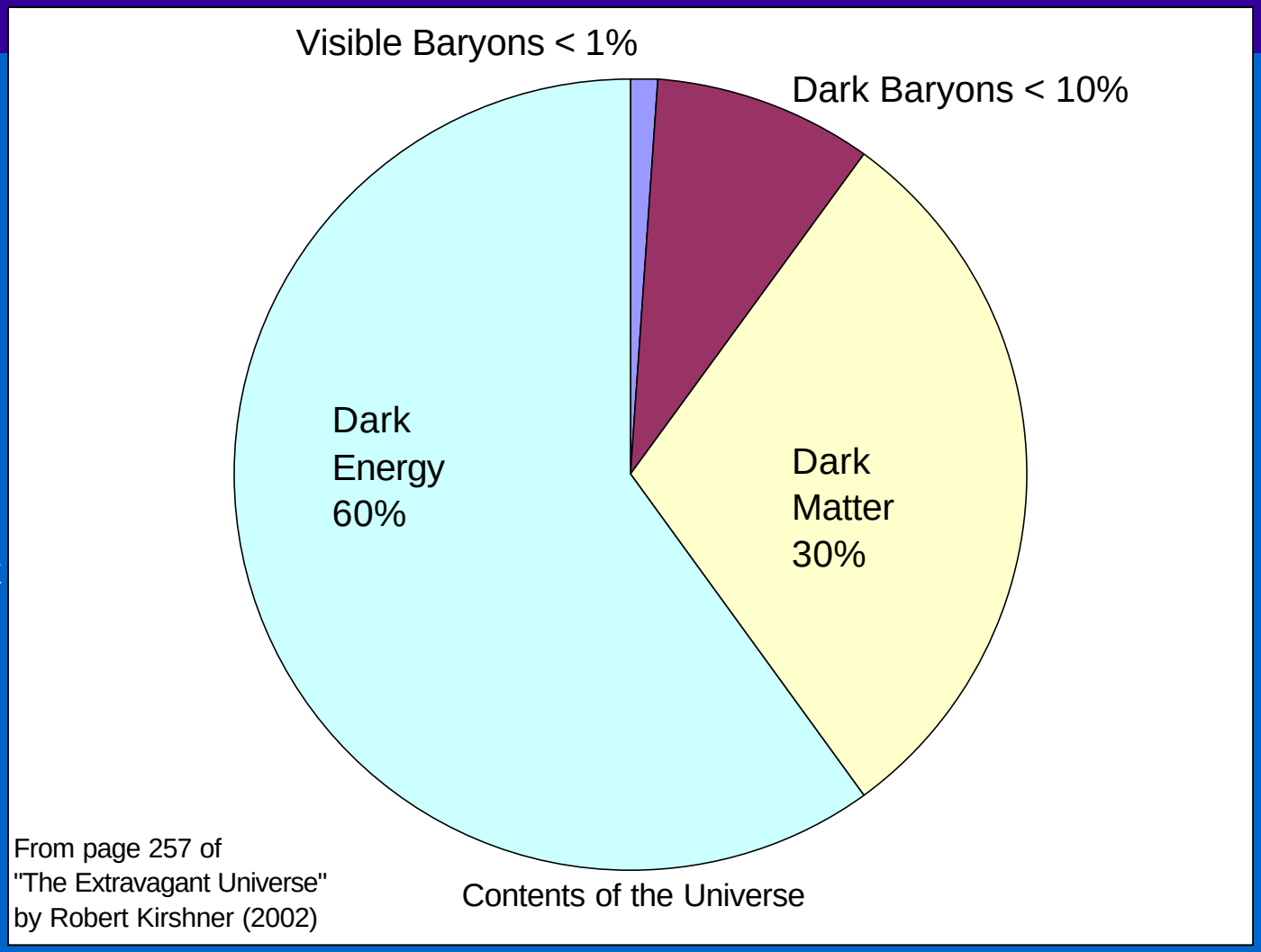
  - And … some big UNIVERSE SIZED questions like …
    - How is it all distributed in our universe?
    - How is our universe changing?
    - How are particle physics and gravity related?
    - Etc etc

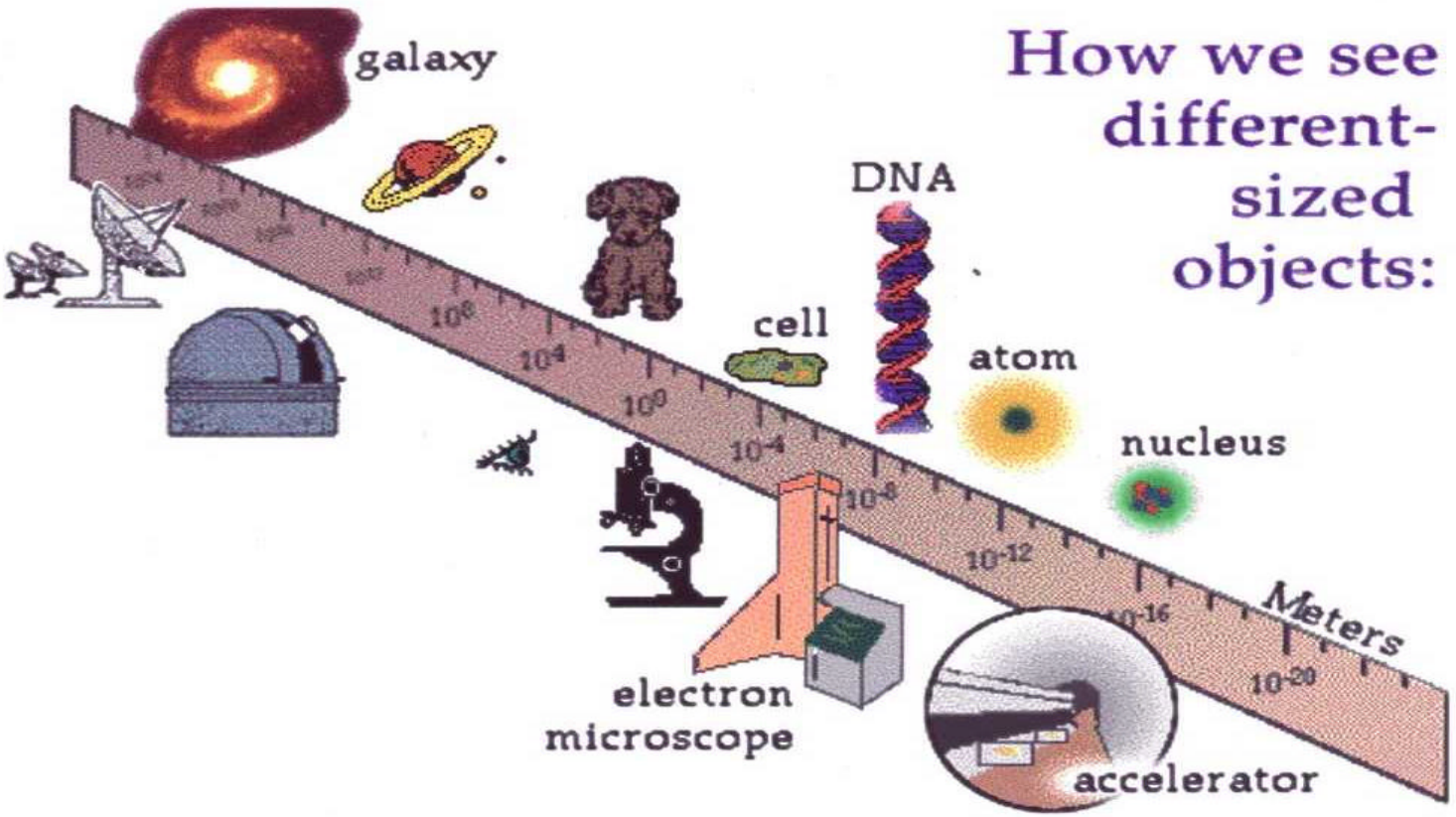
Q1: What's it all made of?

Figure 11.4.

The Universal Pie. Although we can be proud that we have filled up this diagram, the biggest slice of energy-density in the universe is dark energy, which we don't understand, and the next biggest is dark matter, which we don't understand. There is plenty of work to be done.

Courtesy of Peter Garvavich, University of Notre Dame.





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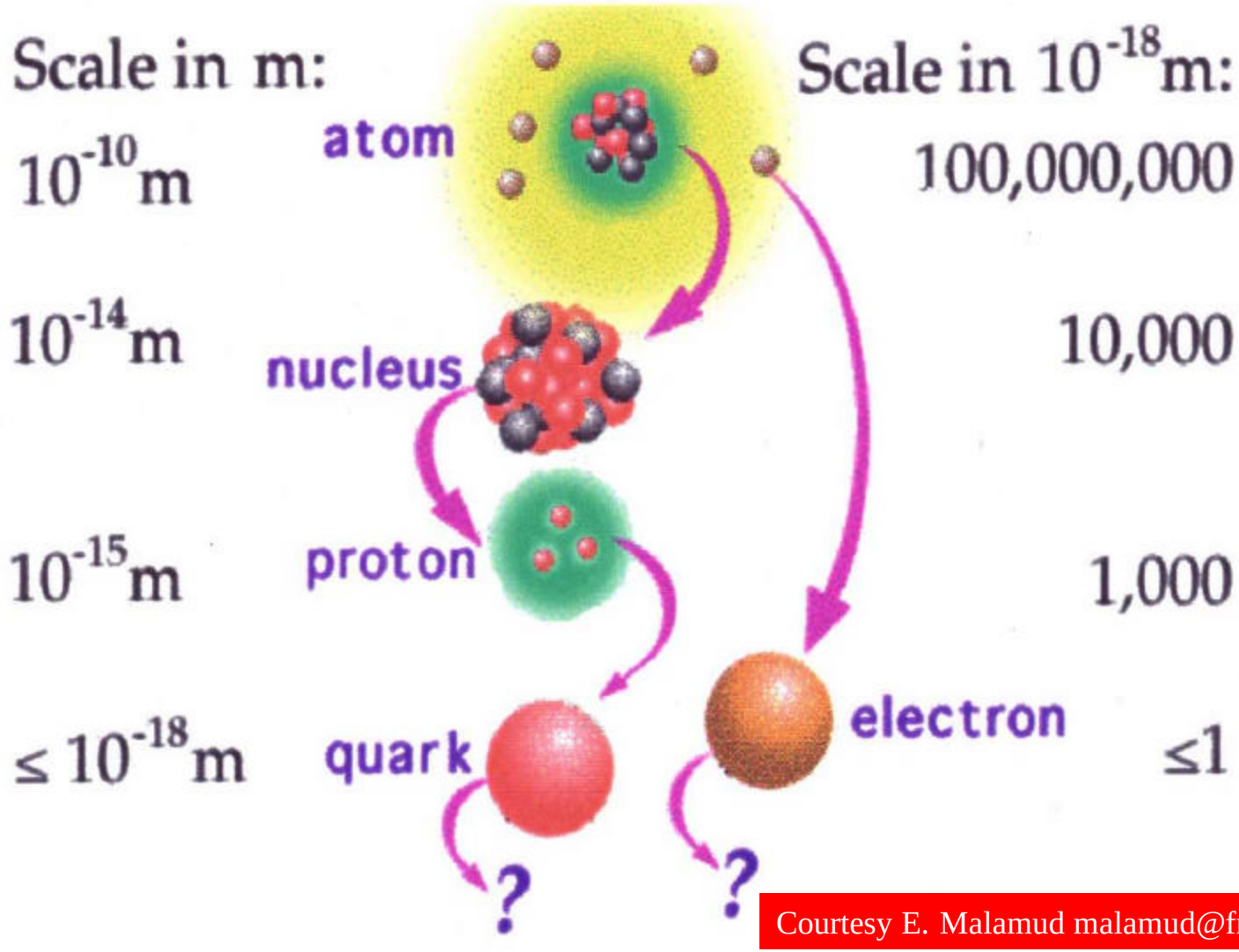
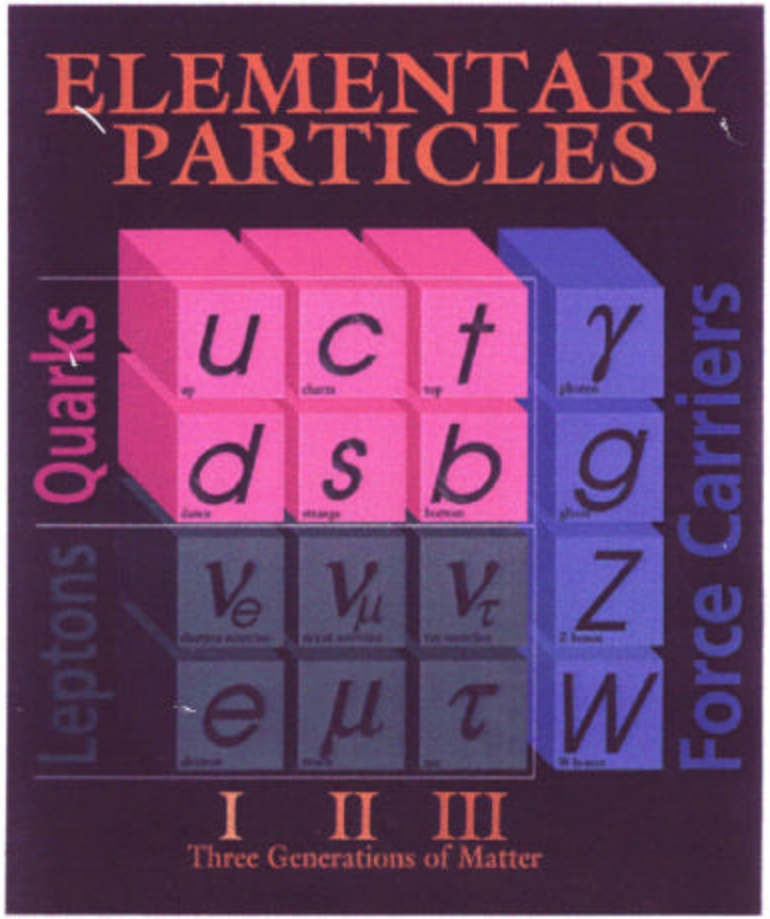


Courtesy E. Malamud malamud@fnal.gov

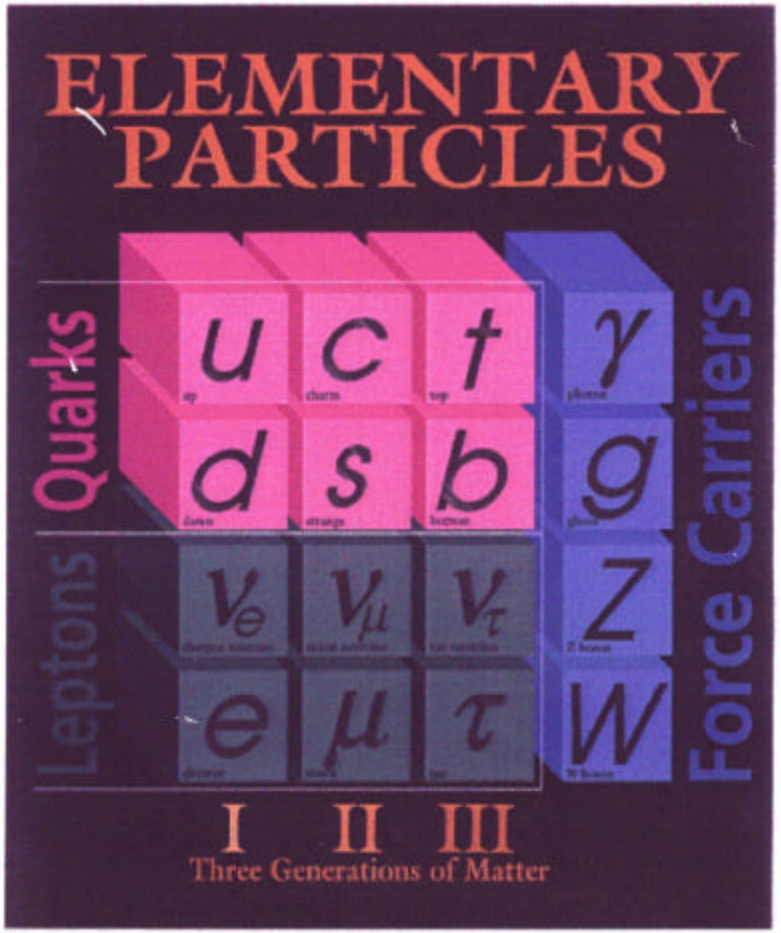
The Standard Model



Fermilab's Role (so far)

Fermilab has aided in the discovery of the:

- bottom quark (1977)
- top quark (1995)
- tau neutrino (2000)



Accelerators

- Accelerators (Particle Accelerators)
  - today: particle beams for particle physics research
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    - and antiprotons and positrons, and mesons and neutrinos ...
  - not today: materials, medical, military, homeland security etc
- Why do this?
- Accelerator Basics <<< We Are Here

Accelerator Basics

- A Little from Maxwell, Newton, Lorentz
  - **F** = e **E** and **F** = q (**v**/c) **x B**
  - **F** = d**p**/dt and **p** = m **v**
- A Little relativity from Einstein
  - $m = m_0 / \mathrm{sqrt}(1 - \beta^2)$ with $\beta = v/c$
    - m_0 is a constant called the rest mass
  - Energy = m_0 + Kinetic Energy and $E = m c^2$
- A Little from …

Caution: **E** is not E

Accelerator Basics

- A Little from Maxwell, Newton, Lorentz
  - **F** = e **E** and **F** = q (**v**/c) **x B**
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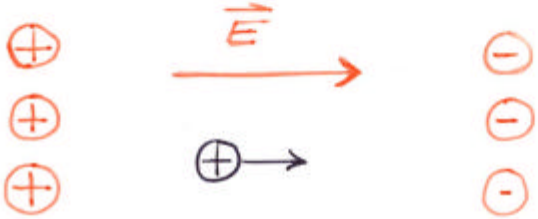
- A Little from Murphy (as in Murphy's Law)

Electric Force

Oppositely charged particles attract

Similarly charged particles repel



Force : $\vec{F}$ = (charge) $\vec{E}$ = e $\vec{E}$

Potential : Volts = -E × (length moved)

Energy : E = (charge)(volt)

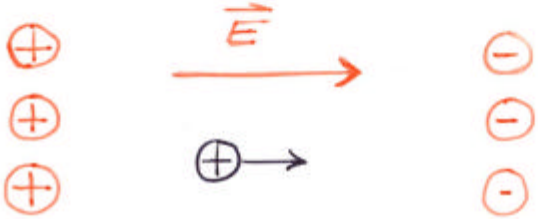
1 eV → Energy gained by e when pulled through 1 Volt

Courtesy L. Spentzouris
spentzouris@iit.edu

Electric Force

Oppositely charged particles attract

Similarly charged particles repel



Conceptual Replacement:

Charged particle in a field

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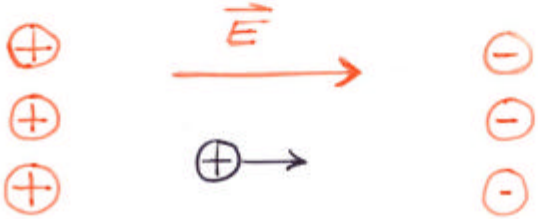

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Energy in eV

Caution: **E** is not E

Courtesy L. Spentzouris

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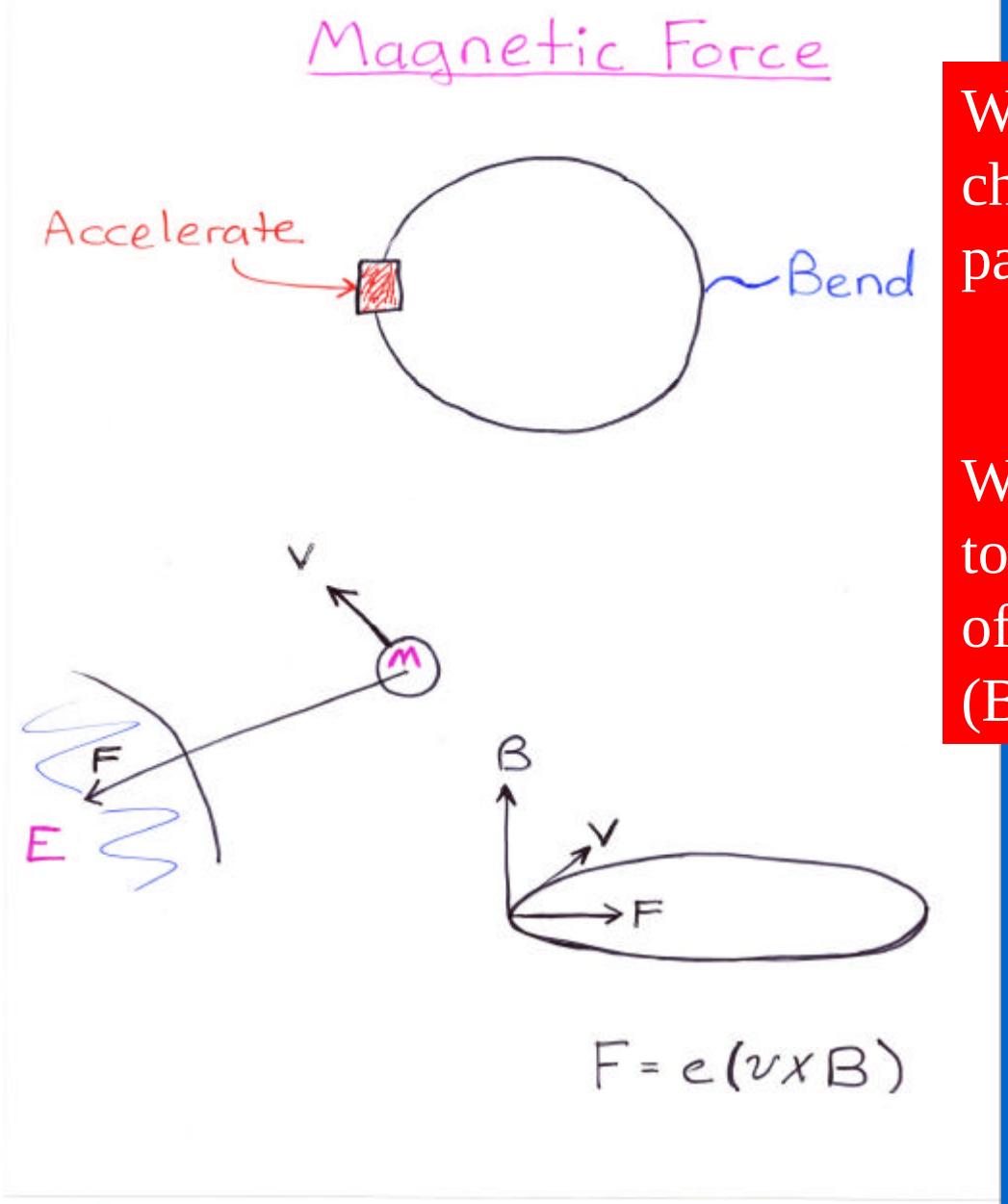
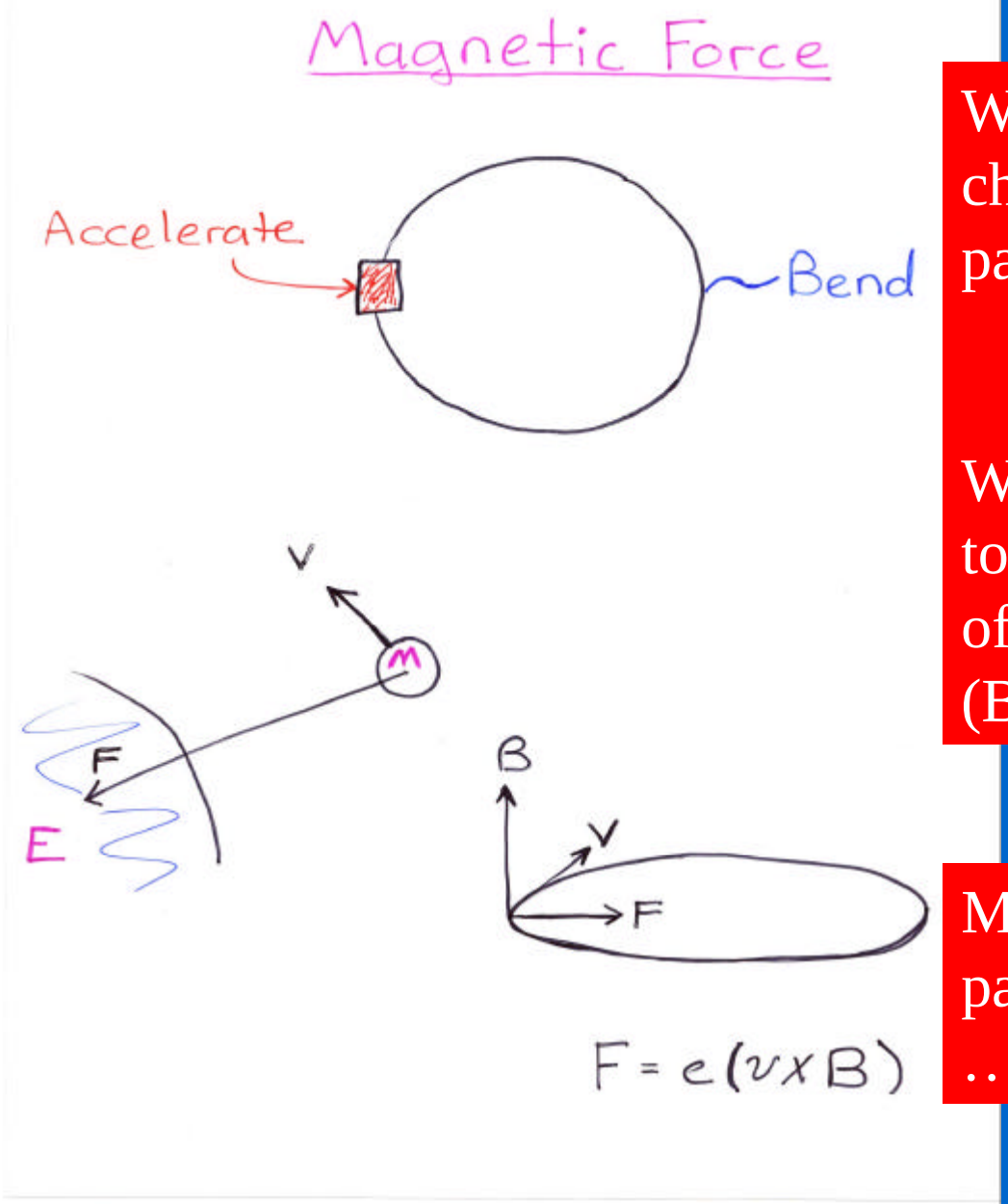


We use electric fields to change the energy of a particle (Accelerate).

We use magnetic fields to change the direction of a particle's motion (Bend).

Courtesy L. Spentzouris
spentzouris@iit.edu



We use electric fields to change the energy of a particle (Accelerate).

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Magnetic field, charged particle in motion …circular orbit

Courtesy L. Spentzouris
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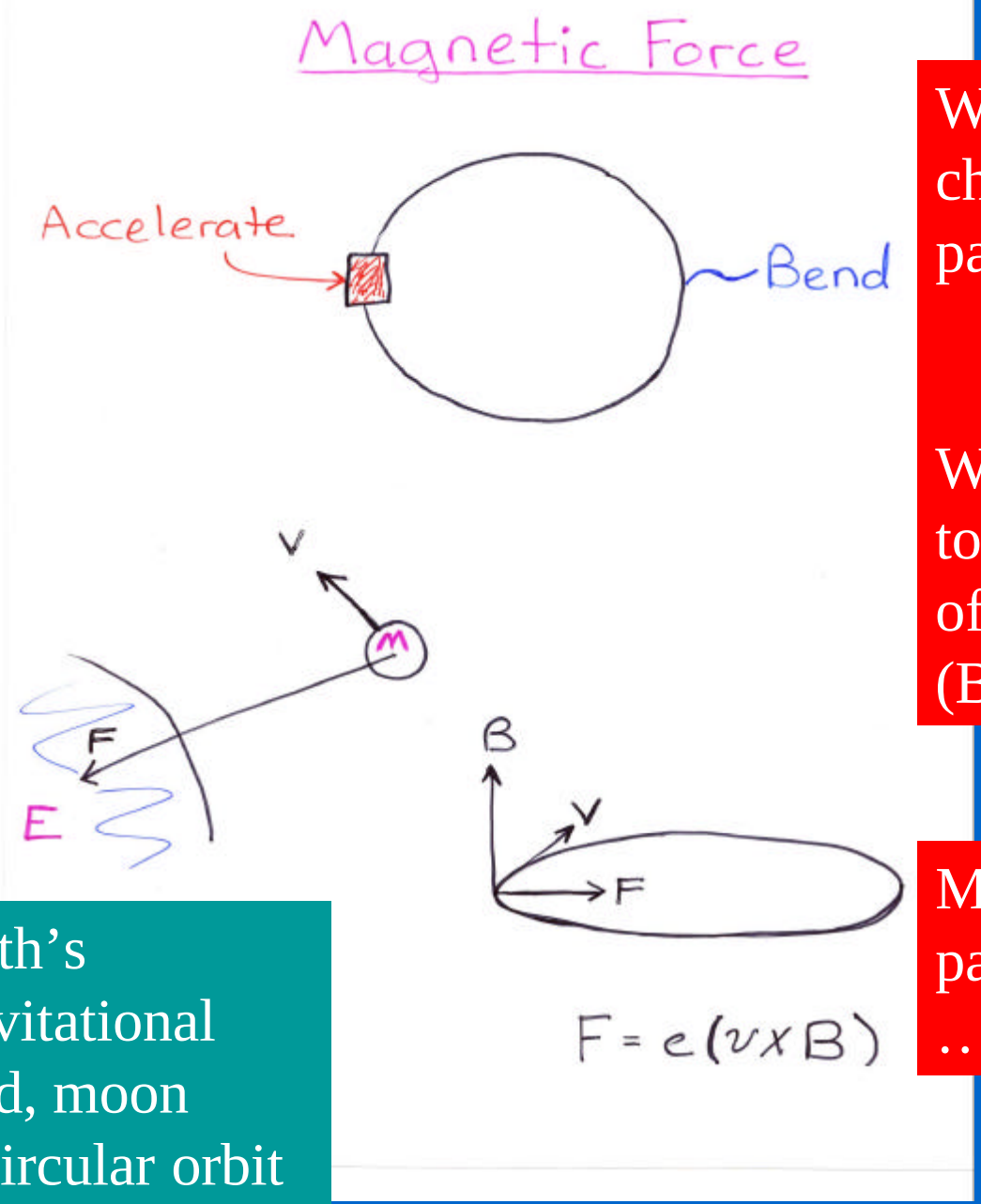


We use electric fields to change the energy of a particle (Accelerate).

We use magnetic fields to change the direction of a particle's motion (Bend).

Earth's gravitational field, moon …circular orbit

Magnetic field, charged particle in motion …circular orbit

Courtesy L. Spentzouris
spentzouris@iit.edu

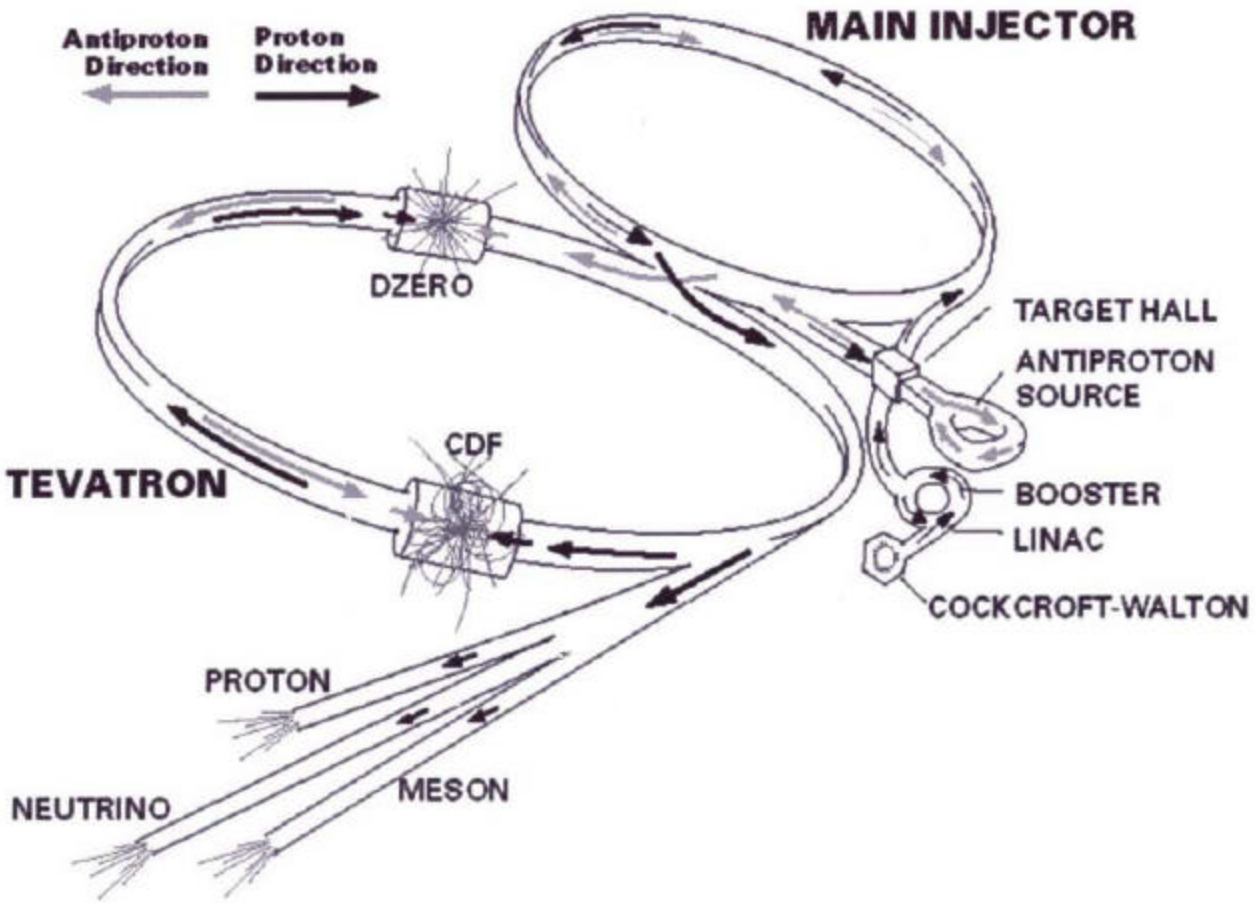
Saturday Morning Physics - Accelerators

- Accelerators
- What's Up Now? <<< We Are Here.
- What's Up Next?

Accelerators - What's Up Now?

- What's Up Now?
  - Concentrate on Fermilab
  - Other Places
  - Equipment Pictures

Fermilab's ACCELERATOR Chain



Courtesy E. Malamud malamud@fnal.gov

HiRise and Tevatron

- Insert 93-683-9 “HiRise and Tevatron” and pretend you are on the 15th floor giving a tour and read the following few slides

Overheard on the 15th Floor - 1

- So, if you look over there, you see a big orange building. That's where CDF is located. Collider Detector at Fermilab.
- And on a really clear day you can see the Sears Tower in Chicago over there.
- And directly opposite us over there is a blue building where the D-Zero detector is located.
- The Tevatron accelerator is located about 20 feet under the berm you see.
- We send the proton beam around the 6 kilometers of the Tevatron. It's inside a 7 cm diameter beam pipe with all the air removed. Otherwise the air molecules would eat up all the protons.
- The beam pipe goes though about 1000 superconducting magnets. The magnets have two jobs. Some of them keep the protons focussed so they don't wander off the central path. And the others bend the central path around in a circle so the beam keeps passing through the accelerating stations.

Overheard on the 15th Floor - 2

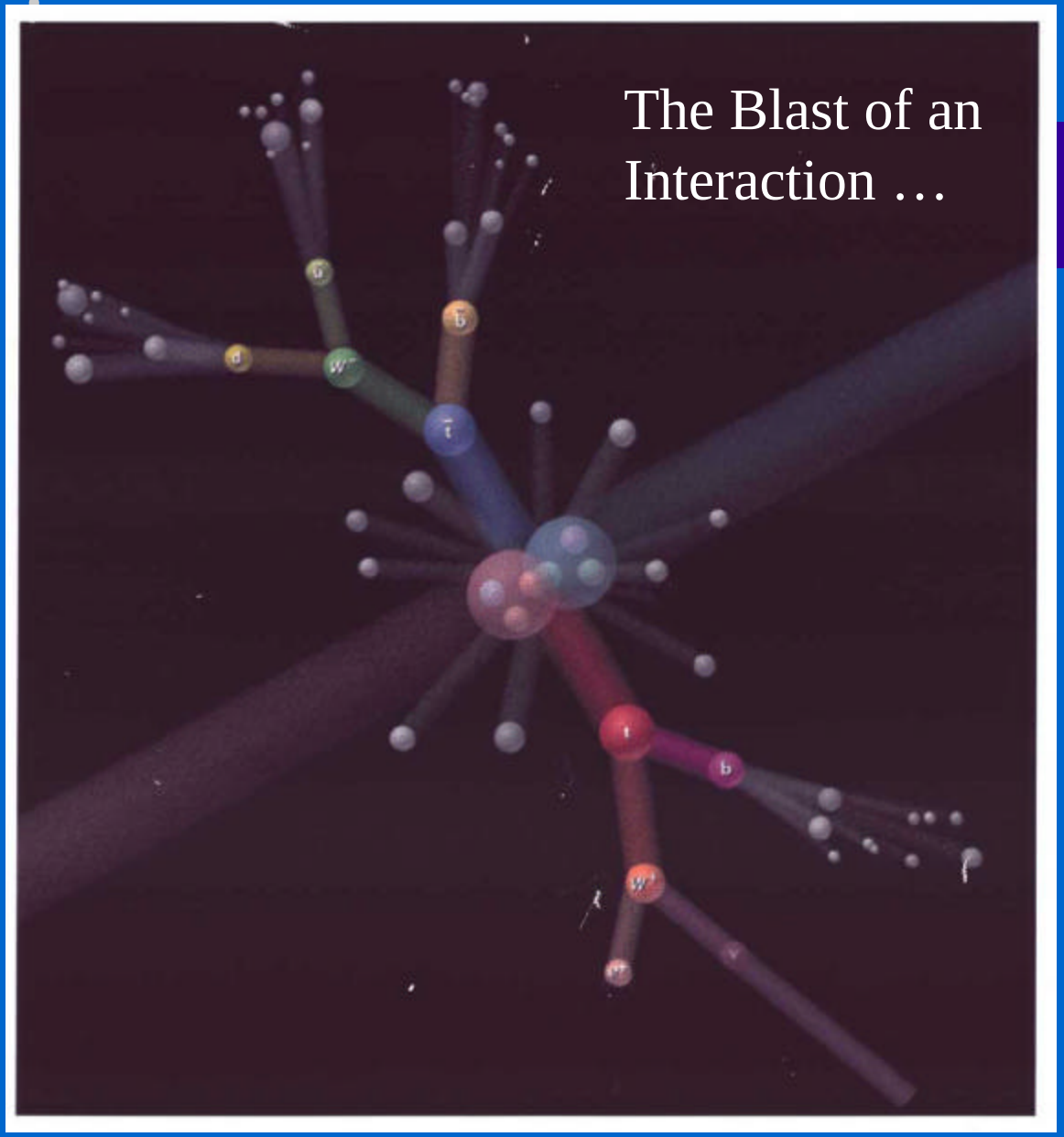
- Over there to the right is where the accelerating stations are located. They provide electric fields which are carefully timed to push the protons along to a higher energy. We use the same technology that radar is based on. For the rf in the Tevatron, the electric field flips its sign about 53 million times a second. So you have to be pretty careful with the timing.
- The beam goes around the 6 kilometers about 50,000 times a second. (47,713 if you are picky about numbers.) Every second!
- With an energy of about one trillion volts, or 1 TeV.
- That's the highest energy particle beam in the world. And will be until about 2007 when CERN starts up the LHC with its 7 TeV proton beams.
- In the Tevatron, a bunch of protons is about 40 microns in diameter at CDF or D-Zero. That's about the diameter of your hair.
- And a meter or so long. Like really long, really thin needles.

Overheard on the 15th Floor - 3

- There are about 200 billion protons in a bunch.
- And we collide it with an antiproton bunch going the opposite direction. About 50,000 times a second.
- An antiproton bunch looks pretty much the same as the proton bunch, but there are fewer antiprotons.
- So we collide these things that are about the size of a strand of your hair, and they are going at about the speed of light. You'll have to trust me.
- Antiprotons are antimatter. But, unlike Star Trek, we don't just talk about it, we actually make antimatter and use it. For particle physics research.
- When the bunches pass though one another, a few of the protons and antiprotons interact with one another. These matter / antimatter interactions convert some of the energy to mass.
- Remember $E=mc^2$? That's what really happens. Right over there and there.

Overheard on the 15th Floor - 4

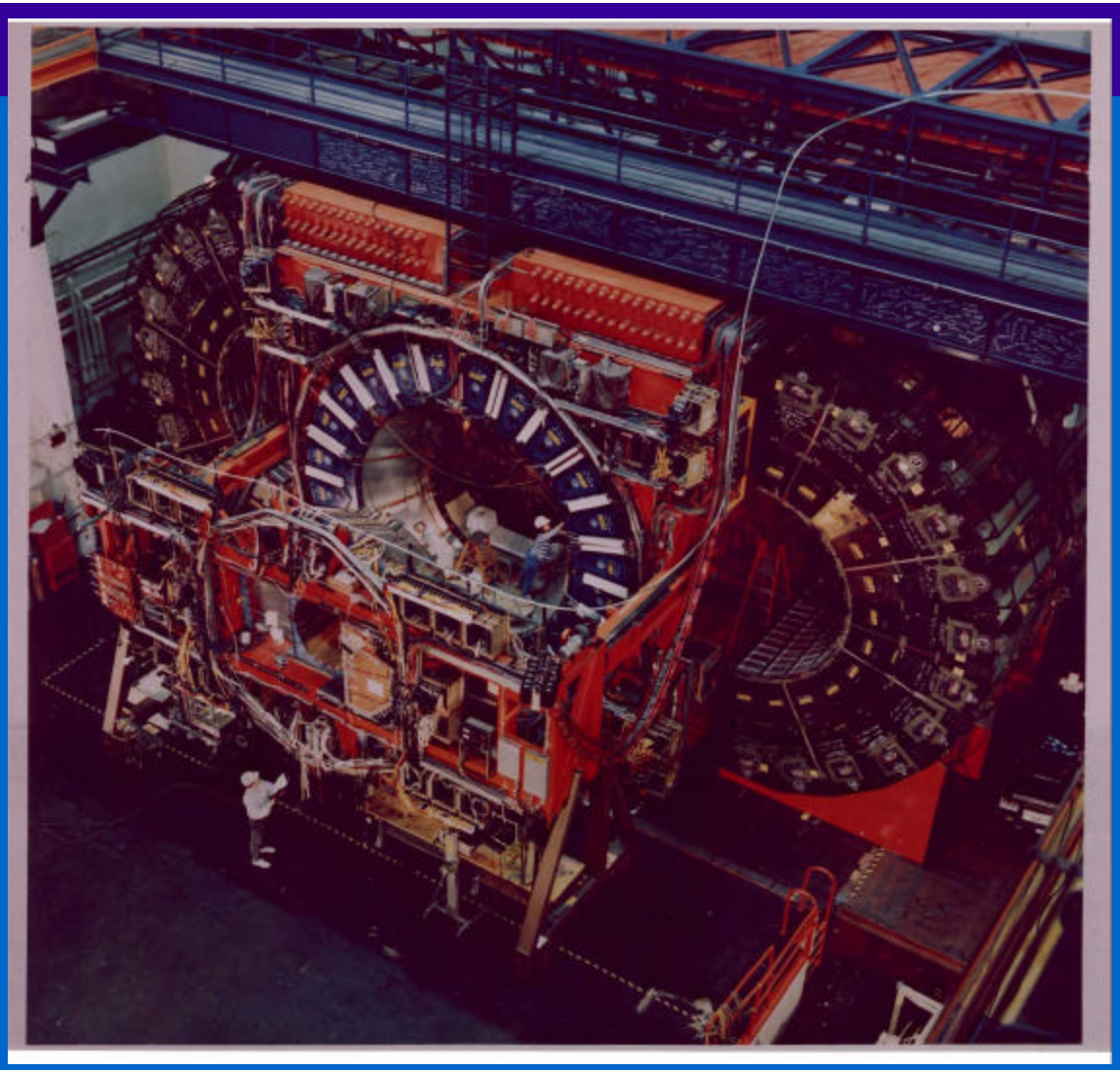
- And sometimes, not very often, an interaction converts the energy to mass in the form of a top quark. And an anti-top quark. Made right here at Fermilab in the Tevatron. And detected right over there in those orange and blue buildings.
- But we really use 36 bunches distributed around the Tevatron. We used to have plans to increase the performance of the Tevatron by using about 100 bunches.
- But we learned the beams deflect one another too much, so we can't do it. That is what happens with research … you push to new places and see what happens.
- But it really does work.
- And when you get this complex running, you run it 24/7. And pretty much 365. For several years.
- I've been here for about 30 years, and it still amazes me.



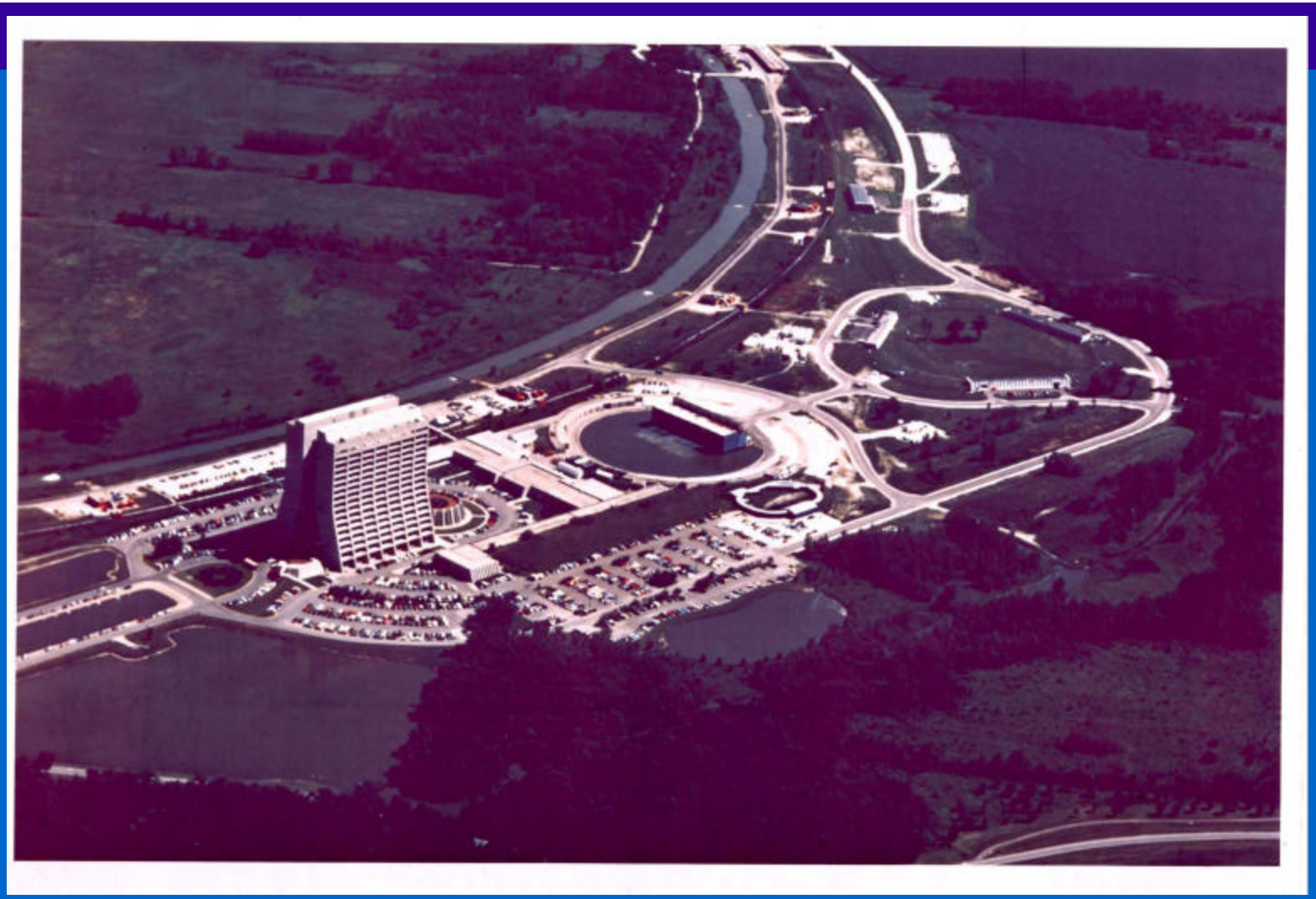
Courtesy E. Malamud malamud@fnal.gov

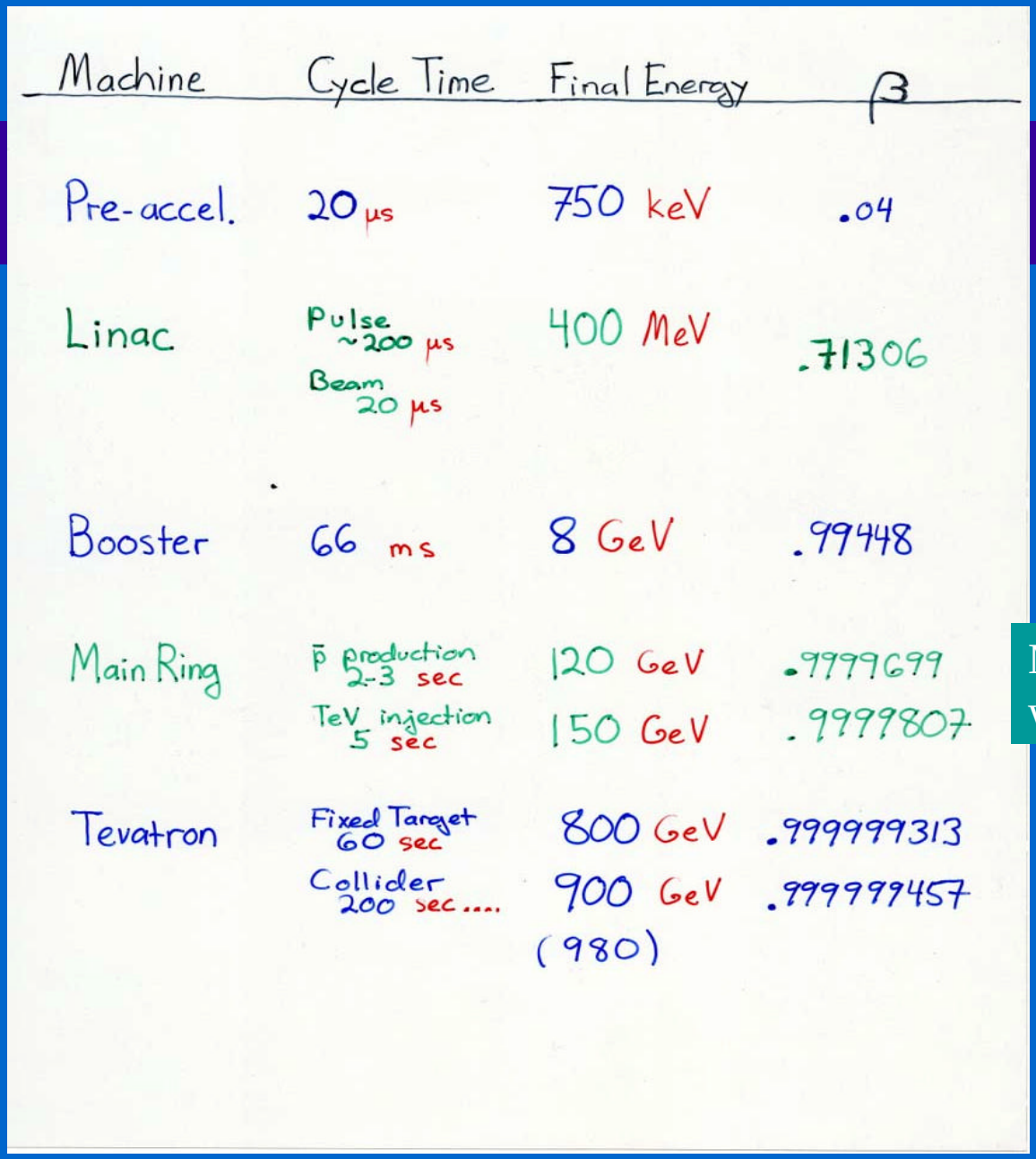
- Protons and antiprotons (really quarks, antiquarks, gluons) come in with kinetic energy …
- $E = mc^2$ … and …
- Lots and lots of new particles come out …
- And the standard model rules! (So far … very well …)

CDF (Collider Detector at Fermilab)



Low Energy Links in Accelerator Chain





Machine	Cycle Time	Final Energy	β
Pre-accel.	20 μs	750 keV	.04
Linac	Pulse ~200 μs Beam 20 μs	400 MeV	.71306
Booster	66 ms	8 GeV	.99448
Main Ring	$\bar{p}$ production 2-3 sec	120 GeV	.9999699
	TeV injection 5 sec	150 GeV	.9999807
Tevatron	Fixed Target 60 sec	800 GeV	.999999313
	Collider 200 sec	900 GeV (980)	.999999457

Main Ring replaced with Main Injector

Courtesy L. Spentzouris
spentzouris@iit.edu

How fast are the protons traveling?
How relativistic are they?

ACCELERATOR	Kinetic Energy at "business end"	$\beta=v/c$	$1-\beta$	$\gamma=1/(1-\beta^2)^{1/2}$
Hydrogen Atoms in the "Bottle"	~ 0.04 eV (room Temperature)	9.1×10^{-8} (6100 miles/hour)		
H^- ion source	25 KeV	0.0073 (1,358 miles/second)		1.0000266
Cockroft-Walton	750 KeV	0.04		1.0008
Linac section of original - 1971	116 MeV	0.456		1.1236
Linac new 805 MHz, 1993	400 MeV	0.713		1.426
Booster, Debuncher, Accumulator, Recycler	8 GeV	0.9945		9.53
Main Injector	150 GeV		1.93×10^{-5}	160.9
Tevatron	1000 GeV = 1 TeV		4.39×10^{-7}	1067
Electrons at CERN	*100 GeV*		*1.30×10^{-11}*	*195,695*
VLHC Injector	3 TeV		4.89×10^{-8}	3197
VLHC	50 TeV		1.76×10^{-10}	53,290

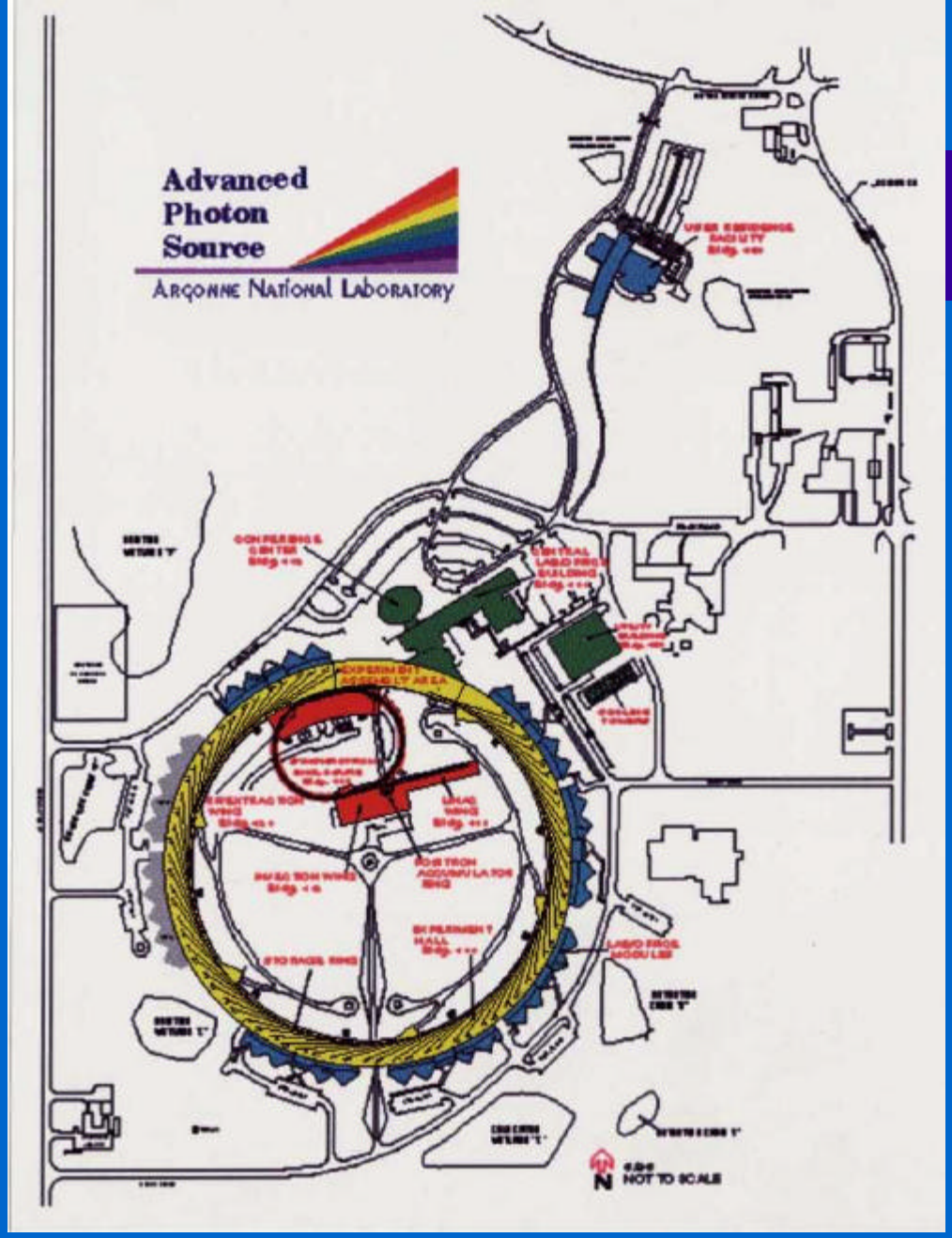
Courtesy E. Malamud malamud@fnal.gov

We use the 8 GeV protons also

- http://www-boone.fnal.gov/
  - Virtual tour …

Accelerators - What's Up Now?

- What's Up Now?
  - Concentrate on Fermilab
  - Other Places <<< We Are Here
  - What does some of the equipment look like?



- The Advanced Photon Source (APS) at Argonne

Right down the road from here..

Electrons and photons

RHIC

Daily Status Report for June 13

Success!

Last night two experiments (STAR and PHOBOS) measured beam-beam collisions at gamma=30.

We will continue to work on steering at the IP's with colliding beams.

June 13, 2000 PRESS RELEASE

Relativistic Heavy Ion Collider (RHIC) Begins Smashing Atoms

Experiments will yield insights into the structure of matter and how the universe evolved

UPTON, NY - Scientists at the U.S. Department of Energy's Brookhaven National Laboratory have begun detecting head-on collisions between gold nuclei in the Relativistic Heavy Ion Collider (RHIC), the world's newest and biggest particle accelerator for studies in nuclear physics. While the beams have been in collision mode since the weekend of June 10, the first spectacular images of particles streaming from a collision point -the definitive evidence the scientists were waiting for - were produced by the STAR detector last night at 9 p.m. High-energy collisions were also seen by the PHOBOS detector early this morning.

Last updated 6/13/00 by Public Affairs

- RHIC is at Brookhaven National Lab on Long Island in New York.

Ions … nuclei … GOLD no less!

End view of STAR at RHIC

This is the view looking along the beam line

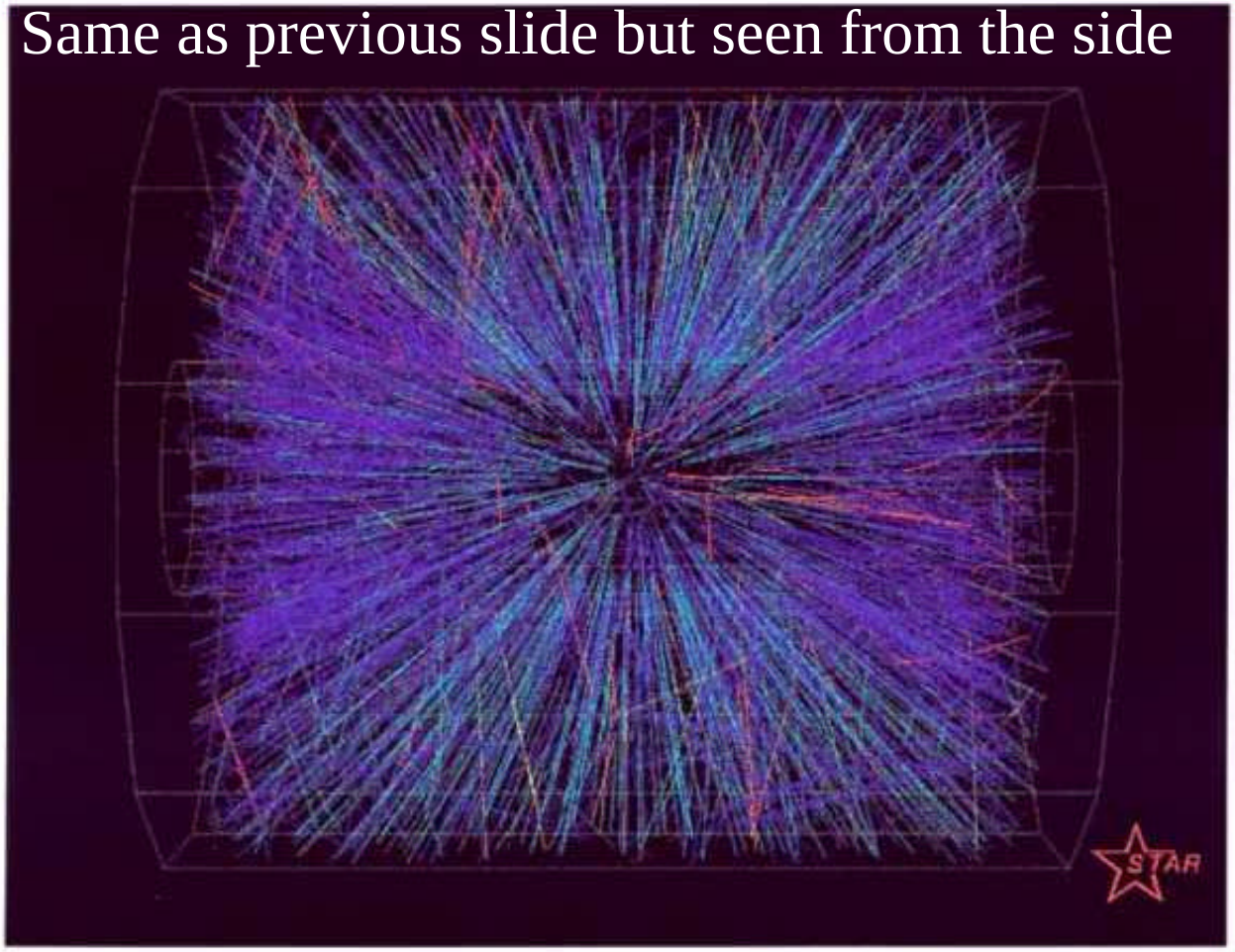
RHIC collides beams made of gold nuclei

The fuzz represents the tracks of the particles created from the kinetic energy of the gold beams

$E = m c^2$ lives!

Side View of STAR at RHIC

Same as previous slide but seen from the side



Try to figure out what's going on here!

The detectors are also a challenge.

CERN

The CERN accelerator is 26 kilometers in circumference

Near Geneva on the Swiss / French Border

LEP (Large Electron Positron collider) turned off in 2000 with a “hint of a Higgs” … no discovery.

The LHC will collide a pair of 7 TeV proton beams starting in about 2007 or so

DESY (Deutches Elektronen-Synchrotron)

The HERA accelerator is about 6.3 km in circumference

Partly under the city of Hamburg, Germany

HERA's superconducting magnets are very similar to those in the Tevatron

HERA collides electron beams with proton beams

f SLAC (Stanford Linear Accelerator Center)

The SLAC linac is about 4 km long.

Goes under I-280 outside Palo Alto, California.

50 GeV electrons.

linear collider “demonstration”.

B quark factory.

“Partons”, Charm quark*, Tau lepton

* Along with Brookhaven

Accelerators - What's Up Now?

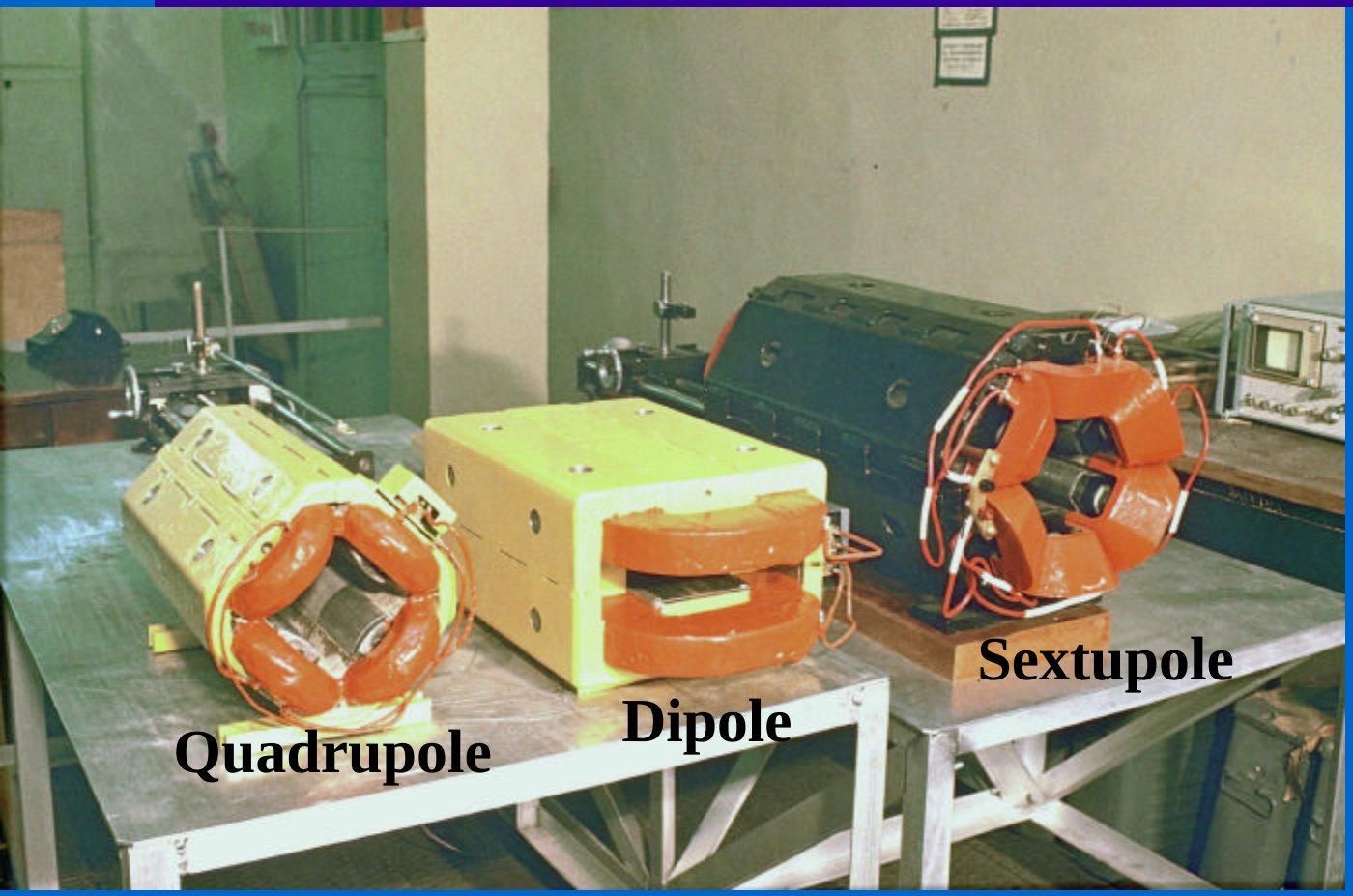
- What's Up Now?
  - Concentrate on Fermilab
  - Other Places
  - Equipment Pictures <<< We Are Here

Main Injector Dipole Magnet

- This is the lower half of a Main Injector Dipole.
- The racetrack-shaped copper coil wraps around the iron pole and inside the return yoke.

This is a view in the Tevatron tunnel (like F-Sector)

Three Magnets … Three Purposes



Dipole deflects particles to keep them on a “closed orbit”.

Quadrupole focuses particles towards the closed orbit in one plane … but defocuses in the other plane.

Sextupole is used to keep off-energy particles close to the closed orbit.

Now for a Break ...
And Time To Ask Questions

www.fnal.gov

SHOW AIRS: SAT 03/27 at 9am CT

Your Host: David Finley
finley@fnal.gov